



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

He is able to tell when the book was written, why it was written, and what it all signifies, and to put all doubt to rest. Isaiah solves for him the difficulty, and the chapters of the "later Isaiah" are his "proper preface" to the story and arguments of the patriarch of Uz. The talismanic words which open the secret are that phrase "the servant of the Lord." To Dr. Seinecke it is perfectly evident that the servant of the Lord in the book of Isaiah and the servant of the Lord in the poem of Job are one and the same, — that the poem is an enlargement of the prophecy. He finds not only an identity of diction, but an identity of thought, of theological doctrine, and of moral teaching, in the two sacred books; and he interprets both as representing in an allegorical manner the fate of Israel. Job is really the sign of the Jewish people. His early purity stands for their primitive uprightness, and his prosperity is only the poetic description of what were the privilege and abundance of the race of Abraham. His argument represents their history, and his final reward prophesies their restoration. The book was written, Dr. Seinecke thinks, to comfort Israel in its time of trouble, by showing that reward is not, as the ancient law taught, always proportioned to labor and service; by proving that misfortunes do not decide the fate of men, since the innocent suffer; by stimulating the *believing* spirit, and teaching trust in the invisible and ever-working God. The main idea of the book, as here set forth, is not to exhibit the logical difficulties of the Divine sovereignty and justice, or the relation between sin and suffering, or to discuss the origin of evil, but to cheer and inspire the desponding people. It is virtually a Messianic book, and it tells of the new kingdom which shall restore to Israel the beauty and the joy which partly by fault and partly by misfortune for the time it had lost. We are not fully convinced that Dr. Seinecke has caught the solution of this Biblical enigma; but his reasonings are certainly learned and ingenious.

---

5. — *The Students' Repository*. S. H. SMOTHERS, Editor. JAMES BUCKNER, Assistant Editor. Terms, fifty cents a year, in advance. Published by S. H. Smothers, at Spartanburg, Randolph County, Indiana. Vol. I. No. I. July, 1863. 8vo. pp. 32.

By an abominable and most short-sighted provision in the laws of Indiana, the colored people of that State are excluded from participation in the benefits of the public-school system. This class of the population of Indiana numbers, according to the census of 1860, between eleven and twelve thousand. In different parts of the State efforts have been made by benevolent individuals to provide some means of

education for the generation of blacks now growing up, and unjustly excluded from the public schools. At Spartanburg a Manual Labor School was established in 1846, with this end in view, under the name of the "Union Literary Institute." It is in the midst of a large and flourishing settlement of colored people, and has unquestionably been of great service, although limited in its operation and usefulness by the want of sufficient funds. The present principal of the institute is Mr. S. H. Smothers, a colored gentleman of excellent qualifications for the place. His name appears as that of the editor of the quarterly magazine called "The Students' Repository," the first number of which now lies before us. The objects of the magazine, as stated in the Prospectus, "are, first, to build up *Union Literary Institute*, and to awaken an interest in the cause of education among its students and friends. And, second, to cultivate and develop the latent talents, and elevate the intellectual, moral, and religious character of the colored people." These objects are worthy ones, and we greet "The Students' Repository" with a cordial welcome, commending it to the public, and wishing for it an entire success. It presents an attractive appearance, and is very neatly printed. The articles in this first number are all, as we understand, written by colored persons, and they are creditable to the writers. A large proportion of them relate to education, and no one professing common feeling can read them without strong sympathy with the desires expressed in them for better opportunities, and respect for the zeal and energy of which they bear witness. Nor is this all. Such articles should render every loyal and humane man in Indiana conscious of the great wrong done by the State laws to so worthy a class of her citizens, and should make him resolve to do all in his power to repair this injustice. It is not merely that the good name of Indiana is concerned; but the prosperity of every State finally depends on the conformity of her laws to what is in itself right. To leave any class of citizens uninstructed, is to permit the existence of a steadily increasing evil, and of a constant danger to the public welfare.

There is a touching tone of pathos in many of the articles, of which the following passage from the editor's introductory "Apology" is an example:—

"The editor of this periodical has no collegiate education to recommend him to the consideration and support of the public. About nine months' schooling, in a common district school, is all that he ever had. The same is true of most of the contributors. They, too, have had but very little schooling, and some of them none at all. Hence it will not be strange if the productions contained in the Repository should betray a want of that literary refinement which is seldom found except among persons who have had advan-

tages superior to those that we have enjoyed. We have had to make the world a school, and experience has been our preceptor."

We are pleased to learn that it is the desire of the conductors of this magazine to secure contributions from white persons, as well as from colored. For the surest attainment of the objects which "The Students' Repository" is intended to promote, a *class* character, and all distinctions dependent merely on color or race, should be as far as possible avoided.

---

6. — *History of Spanish Literature.* By GEORGE TICKNOR. Third American Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1863. 3 vols. Small 8vo.

THE publication of a new and much enlarged edition of Mr. Ticknor's great work on Spanish Literature is a circumstance of too much importance to be passed unnoticed at any time; and it is specially noteworthy now, when, in spite of the multitude of new books issued from the press, there are so few works among them of permanent interest and value. The first edition of the *History* was reviewed at length in our pages by a writer — the late William H. Prescott — whose intimate acquaintance with Spanish history and literature made him an authority on every topic discussed; and it would be superfluous to add anything to the strong and just commendation which he bestowed on the work. All that we design is to call attention to some of the improvements which have since been introduced into it. As Mr. Prescott predicted, it was speedily translated into Spanish and German; and it has been everywhere recognized as one of the noblest monuments of American scholarship. In our own country two large editions have been published; and now we have a third, "corrected and enlarged," printed from new stereotype plates at the University Press, Cambridge. If the volumes are somewhat less elegant in form than the large and handsome octavos of the first edition, they are more convenient for use, and are made more readily available for occasional reference by the addition of side-notes, and by a great enlargement of the Index, which now fills sixty-two pages against forty pages allotted to this division of the work in the first edition. These additions would in themselves alone make this much superior to the earlier editions, even if the text had remained unchanged.

But Mr. Ticknor has not contented himself with the introduction of these desirable improvements: he has given to every part of the work a thorough and careful revision, which shows at once his undiminished interest in his subject, and his wish to render the *History*